

Three new Species of Monkey ; with Remarks on the genera Semnopithecus et Macacus. By B. H. HODGSON, Esq.

Whoever has occasion to refer to the family of the Simiadae in works of Zoology, will, I think, be struck with the fugitive and doubtful manner in which several proximate forms are generically separated from each other; and this impression is peculiarly likely to arise, if the reference be made with a view to classifying the ordinary Indian species. Are the larger ones (Langoors) *Semnopithecus* or *Cercopithecus*? Are the smaller ones (Bander) *Macacus* and alium quid? It is universally laid down that the *Semnopithecus* and *Cercopithecus* both have cheek pouches; yet is there not really any trace whatever of these pouches in their prototypes, the Langoors of India, not at least in those of Nepal: and whilst Cuvier's type of the former genus has andromorphous canines, Horsfield's has these teeth as formidably developed as in the true Carnivora; the difference in *this* case being consequent only on nonage or feminity, though insisted on by authors as essentially diagnostic of separate types or genera.

Again, what animal exhibits the typical characters of *Macacus*? If *Rhesus*, then are our Indian Banders not *Macaci*, as generally alleged, for they have neither the elongated snout, nor the very short tail of that species: nor are their canines longer than in the Langoors, to which they bear a strict likeness in the outline of the profile, and in the facial angle; the only differences in these respects being caused by the greater dip between the brows at the base of the nose, owing to the superior saliency of the orbital bones, and by the shortness of the round terminal nares.

Without further preface, I shall now proceed to give a summary description of our Nipalese species of Langoor and of Bander, prefixing to each an amended indication of the generic character, for the reasons above assigned.

SIMIADÆ.

GENUS. SEMNOPITHECUS.

Generic character. Facial angle 45 to 50; face flat; nose short, with long narrow lateral nares; head *depressed*; limbs long; thumbs small, remote; callosities large; *no* cheek pouches; 5th tubercle on last molar

present or absent (a trivial idle mark); canines variable, large only in grown males, for the most part; stomach sacculated and banded as well as intestine; tail very long, commonly tufted, and usually exceeding the length of the animal. Very agile; grave deportment; gregarious; not docile.

Species new. *Schistaceus hodie* (Nipalensis of Catalogue). Habit of Maurus. Dark slaty above; below and the entire head, pale yellow; mere hands and feet somewhat darkened or concolorous with the body above; a pencil of black hairs radiating upwards from the brows; concolorous; tail longer than the body, and more or less tufted; skin black; nude on face, and on last phalanges of anterior digits; hair on the crown short and radiated, on the cheeks long, directed back, and hiding the ears; piles or fur of one sort, nor harsh, nor soft, more or less wavy, three to five and a half inches long on the body, closer and shorter on the tapered tail: thirty inches long: tail without the hair, thirty-six: hand six and a half; foot eight and a half. Females smaller, with shorter canines. Habitatt. Tarai forest and lower hills, rarely the Kachâr also.

GENUS MACACUS.

Pithex (Πιθηξ, antiq.) nobis.

Generic character. Facial angle 50. Muzzle not elongated; callosities large; buttocks often nude; structure compacter, but generally resembling that of *Semnopithecus*, only that the thumbs are larger; the orbits more salient; the head rounder; cheek pouches distinct and large; the canines similarly variable, being large and grooved in grown males only; the nares short, round, and terminal; the stomach simple, though the cœcum and rectum be sacculated; and, lastly, the tail shorter, though usually equal to half the length of the animals. Agile; lively; gregarious; familiar; intelligent; and very docile in confinement.

1st. *Species, new.* *Oinops* (οἰνωψ) nob. (Nipalensis* of Catalogue). Tail, without the hair, half the length of the entire animal; ears partially exposed; buttocks postœally nude, and like the face, carneous red; colour of fur a full brownish yellow-red or deep rusty, passing into slaty grey on the anterior quarters, and purpurescent slaty internally. Twenty-two inches long. Tail, without the hair, ten; hand four and a half; foot six; pile or fur of one sort, as in the last, and of like quality and set

* Topical names dropt, as seldom appropriate.

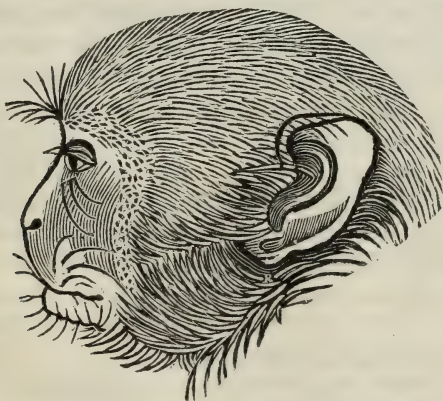
generally : two to three and a half inches long on body, shorter on the tapered, untufted tail, and not radiating on the crown of the head. Females smaller, with less canines. Habitatt. Tarai and lower hills.

2d. *Species, new.* Pelops (τηλος et ωψ) nob. Structure and aspect similar to the last. Colours more sordid or purpurescent, slaty partially merged in rusty ; buttocks posteaally (except the callosities) clad : face nude and dusky, flatter than in the last. Twenty inches long. Tail, less hair, nine and a half ; hand four and a quarter ; foot five and seven-eighths. Habitatt. Northern region of hills exclusively. Fur fuller and more wavy than in Oinops.

N. B.—In all the above three species, the digits are basally connected by membrane, which in the posterior extremities reaches forward beyond the first phalanges. In the first, the thumb scarcely reaches the base of the metacarpus : in the second and third species, it extends only half way down the first phalanx of the index. In the posterior extrimeties the same digit has a size and strength, especially in the Macaci, more analogous to those of the thumb in our hand. In *Semnopithecus* this digit extends a little beyond the base of the metacarpus. In the Macaci to the end of first phalanx of proximate digit.

NEPAL,

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HEAD OF MACACUS OINOPS.